A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN LIFE OF PI INTO KRHIDUPAN PI SUBTITLING

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by

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IN LIFE OF PI INTO KEHIDUPAN PI SUBTITLING

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ABSTRACT

The goals of this research paper are to classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases and to explain the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The objects are the verbs and verb phrases found in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi Subtitling. The data are the verbs and verb phrases that undergo translation shift in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling. The documentation method is used to collect the data from both of the subtitling. The result of the study shows that first, there are 453 data of verbs and verb phrase that are not included in translation shift (66.81%), and finds 225 data of verbs and verb phrases that are included in translation shift (33.19%). From the 225 data translation shift of verbs and verb phrases, they are: 1) 8 data or 1.2% of verb into noun, 2) 2 data or 0.3% of verb into adverb, 3) 5 data or 0.7% of active verb into passive verb and vice versa, 4) 16 data or 2.4% of untranslated verb, 5) 1 datum or 0.1% of linking verb into adverb, 6) 22 data or 3.2% of verb into noun phrase, 7) 23 data or 3.4% of verb into verb phrase, 8) 31 data or 4.6% of verb phrase into noun phrase, 9) 4 data or 0.6% of active verb phrase into passive verb phrase and vice versa, 10) 91 data or 13.4% of verb phrase into verb, 11) 1 datum or 0.1% verb phrase into noun, 12) 2 data or 0.3% of verb phrase into adjective, 13) 2 data or 0.3% of verb phrase into adverb, and 14) 17 data or 2.5% of verb phrase (grammatical) into lexical.
Second, there are 224 data or 99.56% from 225 data that belongs to equivalent translation, and there is only one datum or 0.44% that belongs to non-equivalent translation. So, the writer concludes that the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling is equivalent translation.
A. Introduction

Most people in Indonesia like foreign movie, especially western movie. There are only little people that can understand movie language, English. So, every movie has to be translated to Indonesian. The process of changing from English into Indonesia is called translation. So, every movie has to be translated to Indonesian. The process of changing from English into Indonesia is called translation. It is appropriate with what Nida and Taber say (1969:12) “translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style”.

Nida and Taber (1969:12-13) also mention the principle of translation into six parts, they are: 1) reproducing the message, 2) equivalent rather than identity, 3) a natural equivalent, 4) the closest equivalent, 5) the priority of meaning, and 6) the significance of style. Equivalents in translation have been explained by Baker (1997), that is: equivalent at word level, equivalent above word level, grammatical equivalent, lexical equivalent, and pragmatic equivalent.

In finding the equivalent, translator often alters the class word or level of word. This matter is known as translation shift. “translation can be divided into two types; level shifts are shift from grammar to lexis and vice-versa, and Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation that grouped into four types; structure shift, class shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift” (Catford, 1965).
There are eight parts of speech; they are nouns, pronouns, verbs, auxiliaries, adjective, articles, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, clauses, and sentences (Frank, 1972:1). In this study, the writer examines verbs and verb phrases. He (1972:47) also defines “verb’s varying arrangements with noun determine the different kinds of sentences—statements, questions, commands, exclamation”. And verb phrases consist of an auxiliary, a main verb, and a complement. We shall first deal with the auxiliary, and then with the verb and their complements (Whitman, 1975:76). The writer uses translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in the *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling.

**B. Research Method**

The data are the verbs and verb phrases that getting into translation shift which found in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling. And the data source is the subtitling of *Life of Pi* and *Kehidupan Pi*.

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation in this research. The steps are as follows: 1) downloading the *Life of Pi* and *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling, 2) reading the *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling, 3) underlying and bolding the data in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling that will be analyzed, 4) typing them in other paper, and 5) coding the data.

The writer conducts the data analysis with the following procedures: 1) describe the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into
Kehidupan Pi subtitling, and 2) explaining the equivalence of verb and verbs phrases in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling.

C. Result and Discussion

The translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases that are found in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling. They are such as follows:

1. Translation Shift of Verbs

There are two types of translation shift of verbs, which are category shift and level shift.

a) Category Shift

Based on the data source, verbs that through translation shift especially in category shift can be divided be some parts. They are such as follows below.

1) Verb into Noun

003/LP/SL1/KP/TL2
SL: My father owned the zoo
TL: Ayahku pemilik Kebun Binatang itu.

Based on the datum above, there is a verb owned in the source language. The word owned is translated into pemilik. In TL, the word pemilik is included as noun. If the verb owned is translated into verb in target language, the word will be memiliki not pemilik. So, there occurs category shift of translation from verb to noun. And it is categorized into the class-shift of the category shift.
2) **Verb into Adverb**

039/LP/SL5/KP/TL5  
SL: "If you **want** your son to have a clean soul...  
TL: "Jika kau **ingin** puteramu memiliki Jiwa yang murni..  

The word **want** above is translated into **ingin**. **Want** is verb, while the word **ingin** is adverb. The function of **want** is as predicate of the subject “**you**”. And the adverb **ingin** is as modifier of the clause “**puteramu memiliki jiwa yang murni**” that is used to state an inner wish of” “**your son to have a clean soul**”. This case is included in category shift of translation, especially class-shift because there is alteration from verb to be adverb.

3) **Linking Verb into Adverb**

341/LP/SL49/KP/TL41  
SL: **Looks** as though your drugs haven't worn off yet.  
TL: **Sepertinya** pengaruh obatmu belum memudar.  

Linking verb does not express action like verb, but it is one of the kinds of verbs. The word **looks** in the source language (SL) is linking verb, and it is translated into **sepertinya** in the target language (TL). Because of it, this matter is included the category shift, especially class-shift.

4) **Active Verb into Passive Verb and Vice Versa.**

376/LP/SL57/KP/TL46  
SL: Let the trumpets **blare**!  
TL: Biarkan terompet **didendangkan** !
From the datum above, there is word *blare* that is translated into *didendangkan*. The word *blare* is verb, especially active verb. And the word *didendangkan* is also verb, but it is passive verb. One of the characteristic of the passive verb in the target language is added the prefix *di*- like in the word *di-dendangkan*. Because of that, there is occurred alteration from active verb into passive verb which is included structure shift of category shift.

5) Untranslated Verb

028/LP/SL4/KP/TL4
SL: You were going to tell me how you got your name, I think
TL: Kau mau menceritakan bagaimana kau mendapat nama-mu.

Based on the datum above, the word *think* is verb. The word *think* is not translated into Indonesian (TL). If it is translated into Indonesian, the translation will be *fikir* and the place of *fikir* is at the end of sentence (*Kau mau menceritakan bagaimana kau mendapat nama-mu, aku fikir*). This case influences the result of translation, but the core message of the text is still conveyed. So the writer decides that this matter is grouped into category shift of translation.

b) Level Shift

The writer finds 2 translation shift that included into level shift, they are:

1) Verb into Noun Phrase
SL: There is a swimming pool named "Pi"?
TL: Ada kolam renang yang bernama "Pi"?

Based on the data above the translator translates the verb into noun phrase. The verb in the source language is named and the noun phrase in the target language is yang bernama. The verb named functions as predicate in the source language. Whereas the word yang bernama is called noun phrase because there is phrase yang. In Indonesian (TL) the word that is followed by phrase yang is called as noun, so that yang bernama is noun phrase. Because of the alteration from verb into noun phrase, it is categorized into level shift of translation shift.

2) Verb into Verb Phrase

SL: That a single swim there changed his life.
TL: Dengan sekali berenang disana telah merubah kehidupannya.

In the datum above occurs alteration of word rank that is verb that is changed into verb phrase. The word changed is a verb. The verb changed in source language is in past form (change+-ed). The word telah merubah is a verb phrase; it is combination from adverb telah and verb merubah. Because of this alteration, this datum is included into the level shift of translation.

2. Translation Shift of Verb Phrase
There are two types of translation shift of verb phrases, that are category shift and level shift.

a) Category Shift

Based on the data source, verb phrases that through translation shift especially in category shift can be divided be some parts. They are such as follows below.

1) Verb Phrase into Noun Phrase

049/LP/SL6/KP/TL7
SL: What might occur if we release gas too quickly?  
TL: Apa yang terjadi jika kita melepaskan gasnya terlalu cepat?

Based on the datum above, there is verb phrase might occur in source language that is translated into noun phrase yang terjadi in target language. The verb phrase might occur is formed by auxiliary might and verb occur, so that it is included as verb phrase. And noun phrase is formed by phrase of Indonesian yang and verb terjadi. Because of it, this alteration is from verb phrase into noun phrase which belongs to structure shift.

2) Active Verb Phrase into Passive Verb Phrase and Vice Versa

053/LP/SL7/KP/TL7
SL: I was prepared
TL: Aku telah bersiap.

From the datum above, there is word was prepared in SL that is translated into telah bersiap in TL. The word was prepared is verb phrase, especially passive verb phrase. And
the word *telah bersiap* is also verb phrase, but it is active verb phrase. The characteristic of passive verb in source language is \( \text{TOBE} + \text{Verb3} \) such as *was prepared*, where the word *was* is to be in past form and the word *prepared* is verb3. Because of that, here occurs alteration from passive verb phrase into active verb phrase that included structure shift.

b) Level Shift

There are 5 points of level shift in translation shift of verb phrase.

1) Verb Phrase into Verb

001/LP/SL1/KP/TL2
SL: So you *were raised* in a zoo?  
TL: Jadi kau *dilahirkan* di Kebun Binatang?

In that data above, there is alteration from phrase to word. The phrase is passive verb phrase, *were raised*; and the word is passive verb, *dilahirkan*. The verb phrase *were raised* consists of to be *were* and verb3 *raised* that function as the predicate. The passive verb *dilahirkan* is formed from common verb *lahir* that is added by prefix *di-* + suffix *–kan*. Because of that alteration from verb phrase into verb, it belongs to level shift of translation.

2) Verb Phrase into Adverb

448/LP/SL71/KP/TL56  
SL: *must have found* himself stranded on that island.  
TL: Dia *pasti* terdampar di Pulau itu,...
From datum above, the word **must have found** in source language is translated into **pasti** in target language. The word **must have found** belongs to verb phrase because it consists of more than one word, that are modal **must** + auxiliary **have** + verb3 **found**. The word **pasti** is included into adverb in target language. This word is to state an assurance. Because there is alteration from verb phrase into adverb, it can be grouped as level shift of translation.

3) **Verb Phrase into Noun**

236/LP/SL33/KP/TL29
SL: What does this mean?
TL: Apa **artinya** ini?

Based on the datum above, there is interrogative sentence and contains of verb phrase **does mean**. This verb phrase comes from auxiliary **does** and verb **mean**. This verb is translated into noun. The noun in TL is **artinya** that is formed from noun **arti** and pronoun –**nya**. The changing form from verb phrase into noun causes this data belongs to level shift of translation shift.

4) **Verb Phrase into Adjective**

257/LP/SL35/KP/TL31
SL: Sorry, you've been Worried.
TL: Maaf, kau **khawatir**.

The translator uses shift strategy in that datum above to get correspondence word in TL. Shift strategy that is used by translator is level shift of translation. It can be seen from the
alteration from verb phrase into adjective. The sentence you’ve been worried is abbreviation from you have been worried, and there is verb phrase have been worried. It consists of auxiliary have + been + verb 3 worried. The adjective in TL is khawatir, it is as modifier of kau.

5) Grammatical (Verb Phrase) into Lexical

023/LP/SL3/KP/TL4
SL: don’t hold your breath.
TL: Jangan tahan nafasmu.

Based on the datum above, the translator uses shift strategy. There is verb phrase don’t hold (do not hold) in SL that translated into verb phrase jangan tahan in TL. Although it seems there is no alteration, actually there is alteration from grammatical into lexical. In source language (English) the auxiliary do always follows by verb 1 such as don’t hold. Where the word don’t is usual used in prohibition expression, it is also followed by verb 1. The grammatical don’t here is only translated into lexical jangan. Whereas the word jangan in TL does not has the special rule like in SL. This problem belongs to level shift.

D. Conclusion
The conclusion is based on the problem statements in the chapter I of this research. The following conclusions are:

1. Three are 453 data of verbs and verb phrase that are not included in translation shift (66.81%), and finds 225 data of verbs and verb phrases that are translation shift (33.19%). From the 225 data translation shift of verbs and verb phrases, they are: 1) 8 data or 1.2% of verb into noun, 2) 2 data or 0.3% of verb into adverb, 3) 5 data or 0.7% of active verb into passive verb and vice versa, 4) 16 data or 2.4% of untranslated verb, 5) 1 datum or 0.1% of linking verb into adverb, 6) 22 data or 3.2% of verb into noun phrase, 7) 23 data or 3.4% of verb into verb phrase, 8) 31 data or 4.6% of verb phrase into noun phrase, 9) 4 data or 0.6% of active verb phrase into passive verb phrase and vice versa, 10) 91 data or 13.4% of verb phrase into verb, 11) 1 datum or 0.1% of verb phrase into noun, 12) 2 data or 0.3% of verb phrase into adjective, 13) 2 data or 0.3% of verb phrase into adverb, and 14) 17 data or 2.5% of verb phrase (grammatical) into lexical.

2. There are 224 data from 225 data that belong to equivalent translation, and there is only one datum that belongs to non-equivalent translation. So that the writer concludes that the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi subtitling is equivalent translation.

Bibliography


